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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.05

October 28, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 77  
Humidity " 72 " 62

October 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 77  
Humidity " 82 " 75

8084 日四廿月九

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### FURTHER ALLIED THRUSTS.

#### British Capture Another Thousand Prisoners.

#### NEW FRENCH DRIVE YIELDS TWO THOUSAND MORE.

London, October 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As the result of a successful operation this morning southward of Valenciennes, we captured the villages of Artres and Fismes, securing crossings of the Rhonelle at Artres, and are advancing along the east bank of the Scheldt towards the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Eagle Fontaine.

We captured one thousand prisoners during the day.

French Still Pushing Forward.

London, October 26.

A French communique states:—There is great artillery activity between the Oise and the Serre, where we are everywhere maintaining contact with the enemy. We checked several enemy infantry reactions.

The battle continued between Sissonne, Chateau and Porcien, where we broke down resistance and carried powerful positions organised and continually reinforced since last year between Banogne, Recouvrance and Moulin de Herpy.

On a front of seven kilometres we reached a depth of three kilometres and rushed forward our line as far as the Recouvrance Conde les Herpy Road, taking many prisoners and considerable material.

The Advance in Flanders.

London, October 27.

A Belgian communique states:—Resistance by machine-gun nests was reduced north of Ronsele.

The Second British Army progressed towards the Scheldt and captured Avelghem.

A German Admission.

London, October 28.

A German official message says:—The French have gained a footing in Villers le Sec and on the heights to the east thereof.

Allied Successes Continue.

Lyons, October 28.

The British continue their advances in the Valenciennes sector. The British have captured the village Brillon-sur-Escarot and hold the railway between Quenoy and Maing.

General Debeney between the Oise and the Serre captured the Ferrière Farm and 300 prisoners.

General Mangin crossed the Serre at Crecy and Mortier. East of the Serre he enlarged the bridgehead and reached the outskirts of Caumont Farm and liberated Vesle Caumont and Pierrepont.

At Guillaumont, between Sissonne and the Chateau Porcien, General Mangin took the offensive yesterday.

The French took the powerfully organised positions held by the enemy since 1917, and passed through them between Bigonne Recouvrance and Herpy Mill and made progress on a front of seven kilometres, reaching a depth of three kilometres at certain points.

The French pushed as far as the road from Recouvrance to Conde-le-Herpy and took Herpy Mill.—French Wireless.

French Capture 2,300 Prisoners.

London, October 27.

A French communique states:—Supported by tanks, we began to-day a vigorous drive between the Oise and the Serre and hustled the enemy out of strong defences. We captured several villages and numerous prisoners.

The Germans between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien repeatedly counter-attacked in great strength, but were everywhere repulsed. We have taken 2,300 prisoners in this region since yesterday. One Division alone captured hundreds of machine-guns.

Strong German Attack Fails.

London, October 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy on the evening of the 26th inst., after a heavy bombardment, delivered a strong and determined counter-attack against our positions on the railway north-west of Le Quesnoy. We completely repulsed the attack with great enemy loss.

### THE BALKAN THEATRE.

#### Allied Pursuit of Enemy Continues.

London, October 27.

A French Eastern communique says:—In Serbia, Allied pursuit of the Austro-Germans northward continues.

Austrian Losses in Albania.

London, October 28.

An Italian communique states:—Albanian bands inflicted considerable losses on the retreating Austrians in Albania.

Pursuit Continues.

Lyons, October 28.

In Serbia, on the Paraobin-Kralievo front, the Allies continue their pursuit of the enemy.—French Wireless.

German Troops Suffer.

Lyons, October 28.

In raids on the north bank of the Danube into Romanian territory the French patrols inflicted severe losses on the German troops and took prisoners.—French Wireless.

### LUDENDORFF RESIGNS.

#### Kaiser Accepts the Resignation.

London, October 27.

A message from Copenhagen says the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of General von Ludendorff.

A Royal Decree.

Copenhagen, October 27.

A message from Berlin says the Kaiser, in accepting General von Ludendorff's resignation, decreed that the Lower Rhinish Regiment, No. 39, of which Ludendorff has long been Commander, shall bear his name.

A Change of Signature.

Berlin, October 27.

A German communique of Saturday afternoon already bore the signature of the Chief of the Staff of the armies in the field instead of General von Ludendorff's.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SIGNIFICANT PEACE REPORTS.

#### Kaiser Expected to "Clear the Atmosphere."

#### AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR DEMOBILISATION.

Amsterdam, October 27.

The *Nieuws Vandaag's* Berlin correspondent says the Kaiser is expected to make a declaration which will clear the atmosphere. Rumours of his abdication have been revived.

A telegram from Vienna says a Proclamation orders preparations for demobilisation.

Germany's Reply Due To-day.

London, October 27.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Germany's Reply to President Wilson's last Note will probably be despatched on the 28th inst.

German Anxiety.

Lyons, October 28.

Opinion in Germany is extremely reserved on the subject of President Wilson's Reply to Germany, and awaits with profound anxiety the course of events and the publication of the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the Entente.—French Wireless.

French Press Approve Reply.

Lyons, October 28.

The French Press unanimously approve of the United States Reply to Germany.—French Wireless.

### THE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

#### Over 2,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, October 28.

An Italian official wireless message says:—After daylong fighting in the region of Mount Grappa we maintained and extended yesterday's gains, taking prisoner 2,149.

We captured Mount Pertica and Mount Valderos, north-west of Spioncin.

### TROUBLE IN HUNGARY.

#### Hundreds Wounded in Riots.

Lyons, October 26.

According to the *Hungarian* newspapers several hundred persons were wounded in the recent riots at Fiume.

Shop signs in the German and Hungarian languages and the Hungarian coats-of-arms were torn down by the populace.

The troops looted the centre of the town.

It is reported that two regiments mutinied at Oslovics.—*French Wireless.*

### NEW REGIME IN CROATIA.

Lyons, October 26.

The Budapest correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the old regime in Croatia has ceased to exist. The Serbian National Council, with Croatians and Serbians, have taken over all the power. The Ban of Croatia sympathises with the revolutionary movement.

The Serbian prisoners of war have been set at liberty.—*French Wireless.*

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE WESTERN SITUATION.

##### Germans Leaving Antwerp.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.

According to Antwerp refugees the German residents have been ordered to leave the city.

##### Big Possibilities.

Paris, Oct. 24.

The main point of interest in the fighting is the centre of the 200 mile battle-front from Ghent to the Meuse. British troops attacked on a front of ten miles east of Le Cateau against nine enemy divisions. A German defeat at this point would mean the turning of the whole Scheldt valley.—*Havas.*

##### Two Million Americans.

Washington, Oct. 25.

It is officially announced that over 2,000,000 American troops have been sent overseas.

##### A New French Attack.

London, Oct. 25.

Reuter is informed that the French attacked this morning between Chateau Porcien on the Aisne and Sissonne, on a front of seventeen miles and advanced to a minimum depth of one mile. Further west the Tenth French Army attacked between Notre Dame Liesse and the Serre on a front of eight miles and captured Pierrepont, Yealescaumont and Caumont farm. Over a thousand prisoners have been counted. South of Valenciennes the British reached the main railway from Le Quesnoy to Maing.

##### The British Advance.

London, Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Friday, says:—Our First, Third and Fourth Armies are wearing down the enemy's resistance and we are now nearing the great Mormal Forest north of Landreies. The forest is infested with Germans and machine-guns. Our artillery is paying great attention to it with high explosives and gas. Our patrols in this zone are moving direct for Mons. The enemy has lost 150 guns since Wednesday. The weather is dry and overcast.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We continued our advance southward of the Scheldt, captured Soperies and Querens and reached the line of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway from north-westward of Le Quesnoy to eastward of Mainz. We repulsed several counter-attacks. During Oct. 23-24 on the Sambre-Scheldt battle-front, the First, Third and Fourth British Armies captured nine thousand men and a hundred and fifty guns. Northward of Valenciennes we captured Brille and Buridon. We dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs, brought down four aeroplanes and drove four uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN SITUATION.

#### On the Belgian Front.

London, Oct. 26.

A Belgian communique reports:—In the Anglo-French attack between the Lys and the Scheldt the French carried Chateau Zulte despite desperate resistance. The British captured the villages of Engoyghem and Oetghem and continue their advance on the Scheldt.

#### Germans' Weakening Position.

London, Oct. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Friday evening, says:—French infantry were near Villers-le-Sec at midday and its fall is probable. Its loss may compel the enemy to fall back a considerable distance before renewing the battle on the Hunting Line. Von Hutier's position is weak because he is menaced in the rear by General Rawlinson's and Byng's offensive. A successful advance up the Sambre Valley must cause an instant retirement of the whole German line between the Oise and Argonne.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports yesterday:—General Debeney's Army, between the Oise and the Serre, is attacking General von Hutier's so-called Hermann position on a front of fifteen miles. The Germans have converted the villages, generally situated on the crests of the ridges, into fortresses, and are resisting very bitterly, knowing that the safety of the German army facing General Gouraud on the Aisne depends on the Hermann line holding. General Hutier has another chain of positions some miles in the rear, namely the western edge of the Hunting line. The Hermann defences are already penetrated at several points and with the entry to-day of General Mangin's Tenth Army and General Guillaumat's Fifth Army in the region of Chateau Porcien, extending the battle-front forty miles, the enemy defence has been fought clean through, the Germans losing two thousand prisoners. The German resistance to General Debeney has appreciably weakened.

A French communique states:—Between the Oise and the Serre our attacks continued successfully. We further advanced north of Villers-le-Sec and captured a fortified centre, repulsing several counter-attacks and taking eight hundred prisoners. We crossed the Serre between Crecy and Mortieres and occupied the northern bank for a distance of a kilometre. Furious fighting east of Souche River ended in our capturing the villages of Veslecaumont and Pierrepont, with 250 prisoners. There was a very violent all day battle between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien. Supported by tanks we attacked this morning powerful defences and advanced on the left in the woods fringing the Sissonne-Leselve road. Eastwards we stormed Petit St. Quentin and got a footing in the villages of Banogne and Recouvrance, while on the right we penetrated enemy positions. The German resistance everywhere was very desperate. We captured two thousand prisoners, nine guns and numerous machine-guns.

A wireless German official report states that French attacks on a front of fifty kilometres from the Oise to the Aisne, failed.

#### Violent Battle on American Front.

London, Oct. 26.

An American official message states:—On the Verdun front on Friday evening the enemy extended to the west side of the Meuse his efforts to wrest from us the gains of the preceding days in the region of Bantheville. After half an hour's artillery the enemy attacked our positions between Bois-des-Rappes and Bois-de-Bantheville but was repulsed with heavy losses, our line remaining everywhere unchanged. Northward of the Aisne we are now established in positions on the southern portion of Bois-de-Bourgoigne on both banks of the Meuse. Northward of Verdun the battle which is being fought by our First Army to-day enters the second month and is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to extreme violence. On the entire front of 25 miles the enemy is offering determined resistance. We have prisoners on this front since Sept. 26 over 50,000 men and have taken over 150 guns, 1,000 trench mortars and several thousand machine-guns.

An American communique reports:—The battle on the Verdun front continued very violently. East of the Meuse we occupied Bormont Wood last evening. The Germans to-day counter-attacked repeatedly between Bormont and Detray Woods, but were repulsed with very heavy losses. Only at Delu Wood the enemy's fifth attack forced us to withdraw from the eastern part of the wood. We advanced west of the Meuse north-west of Grandpre in the face of determined resistance and entered Bourgoigne wood.

### LIVELY REICHSTAG DEBATE.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

In a lively debate in the Reichstag the Conservatives complained of over-hasty constitutional reforms and their non-representation in the Government. The Socialists declared that the reforms were inadequate. Vice Chancellor von Payer promised further reforms soon, but said it was impossible to transform the constitution all at once. A Danish Deputy demanded the right of self-determination for North Schleswig and the Poles wanted Danzig included in new Poland. Herr Solf demurred at both of these demands.

### TURKS v. GERMANS.

London, Oct. 25.

Reliable news has reached London confirming the profound and growing unpopularity of the Germans with the Turks. There have been cases in Asia where Turks have stripped and flogged German soldiers. At Damascus many Germans had their throats cut and some only saved their lives by running into the British lines. Austrian soldiers are not included in these attacks.

### THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 26.

A French eastern communique reports artillery duels on the Danube in the region of Homphanka. An enemy monitor was damaged. French patrols raided the northern bank of the Danube, capturing Germans.

### DEATH OF A FORMER BISHOP.

London, Oct. 26.

The death is announced of the Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, formerly Bishop of Ripon, at the age of 71 years.

### YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### COTTON SPINNERS' DEMANDS.

London, Oct. 26.

The Cotton Spinners' and Card Room Workers' Amalgamation, representing 9,000 operatives, have demanded a 40 per cent. increase in wages from December 7th, owing to the exceptional profits of the spinners and the dearth of living.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.

Silver is unchanged.

#### FRENCH COMPOSER'S DEATH.

Paris, Oct. 26.

The death is announced of Charles Lecocq, the well known composer, at the age of 86 years.

#### DEATH OF SIR EDWARD FRY.

London, Oct. 25.

Sir Edward Fry is dead.

[Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry C.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., was born at Bristol on November 4th, 1827. He was Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, from 1877 to 1883; Lord Justice of Appeal, 1883-1889, serving also on many commissions and other public bodies. His arbitration work has been of great service to the nation. He was a conciliator in many domestic disputes, was from 1890 to 1913 on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and was Ambassador Extraordinary and First British Plenipotentiary to the Hague Peace Conference in 1907. He was legal assessor to the International Commission on the North Sea incident 1904-6, Arbitrator between United States and Mexico in the Pious Funds case, and between France and Germany on the Cass Blanc incident in 1909.]

#### THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

It transpires that the vote of confidence in the Chancellor was not unanimous, as, cabled on the 22nd. The figures were:—For, 193; against, 62. The abstentions were 32.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

#### An Interesting Programme.

The large audiences at the Victoria Theatre during the week end were more than delighted at the splendid programme provided. At yesterday's matinee that charming picture "Blind Man's Luck", in which Mollie King takes the leading role, was greatly appreciated, presenting as it does a most engaging story and combining brilliant acting with some excellent settings. Not a few people regret that this picture is not being shown again.

Not the least attraction last night was Leo Aldo-Pini, a most versatile little company of Italian comedians and mimics. This little band have come to Hongkong with a big reputation as entertainers of the very first order and they truly did bear out all the nice things that had been said about them, in their show last night. They are exceedingly clever in all that they do and keep the audience in one continual spirit of merriment, so good is their comedy. Their mimicry is the best we have seen for a long time and they were loudly applauded.

To-night and until Wednesday the management of the Victoria is showing that capital picture "The Romantic Journey", in which Mr. William Courtenay takes the leading part, and a Harold Lloyd comedy, "Rainbow Island". These pictures in themselves would prove a very big draw, but Leo Aldo-Pini are again repeating their performance. The whole goes to make up a treat for patrons of the Theatre.

### ALLIED SOCIETY IN PEKING.

A Peking telegram received to-day says an Allied Fraternity Society is being formed there. All Allied troops being at the front.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Price of Clothes.  
Gone, never to return, are the cheap pre-war prices of clothes. That is the view of an expert writing in a British trade publication, and he predicts another rise soon. Every shot fired from a 12-inch gun, he says, uses up half a bale of cotton, and in three minutes a machine-gun will squander a full bale. The price of woollen cloth is from two and three-quarters to three times greater than it was in July 1914. Linen prices this year, it is stated, probably will keep at least one-third above those of 1917.

Industrial Research.  
The third report to the Research Department established by the Government to assist the scientific investigation of industrial problems states that the photographic, scientific, instrument making, Portland cement, and woollen and worsted industries have already established research associations, and 30 other industries are preparing to do so. One of the most interesting developments during the year has been the appointment of an Industrial Fatigue Research Board to investigate the relations between hours of labour, conditions of employment, etc., and the production of fatigue.

A Conscientious Objector's Plea Before Suicide.

Frank Lloyd Parton, who attained notoriety as a conscientious objector, committed suicide on Monday at his father's house at Chertsey by taking cyanide of potassium. At the inquest recently a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned. Parton, who was a law student, served with the Friends' Ambulance Corps in France in the early days of the war, but resigned on conscientious grounds. His appeal was dismissed by the courts and arrested as an absentee, he served six months' imprisonment for disobeying orders. Later he had been employed as a forestier under the Home Office scheme. "His views are not mine," said the father in giving evidence. Long before the war his son held the belief that no man had a right to take another's life. Recently Parton confessed that he was doubtful as to the balance of his mind.

A Corruption Charge.

A curious charge was heard at the Mansion House recently, when Hymen Bernfeld, 25, violinist, and John Joffa, 27, clerk, were secured of conspiring to obtain money as inducement for showing favour in the discharge of their duties at the Jewish War Services Committee, which forms part of the organisation of the City and District Headquarters of the Ministry of National Service. One of the committee's duties is to find work of national importance for Jewish aliens—mostly Russian tailors—who have been exempted from military service. The defendants are clerks to that committee, and it was alleged they told an applicant that if he paid them \$100 they would be able to get him employment with a controlled firm, where he would be allowed to continue his present work as manager of a clothing factory. They added that all they would get out of the \$100 would be a suit of clothes each. Sir John Knill remanded them and refused bail.

Miss J. Beauchamp's Secret.

At Bow-street recently Miss Joan Beauchamp, of York Buildings, Adelphi, was fined \$200, with 25 guineas costs, for publishing and dispersing copies of the Tribunal, in contravention of the Newspaper and Printers Act. Sir A. Boddin said that copies for four weeks in July contained the imprint "Printed by J. Beauchamp, of Chalk Pit Cottage, Norbury Park, near Dorking," but the defendant declined to give the name of the actual printer. It was a case of absolute defiance of the statute. For some reason this publication was printed secretly by someone. For the defence it was urged that it was not illegal to have a secret press in this country, whatever might be the case in Berlin. Defendant had a private printing press, and did not wish its location to be known, she was afraid it might be searched up as before. Mr. Garrett said there had been a deliberate attempt to keep back the name of the printer. Notice of appeal was given.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Scarcity of Skilled Labour.**  
The development of industries has led to a dearth of skilled labour, and there has been keen competition among factory owners to entice workers from one place to another, causing much inconvenience to employers, says the *Japan Chronicle*. As a result the Nara Prefectural authorities have prohibited the "taking away" of men from the prefecture, and Wakayama Prefecture has also proclaimed a similar prohibition. The question of obtaining labour is of even greater importance in Hyogo Prefecture, but far from adopting similar measures it is reported that the Prefectural authorities contemplate memorialising the Government, urging the necessity of abolishing the exclusionist policy adopted by Nara and Wakayama prefectures, from the point of view of promoting the industries of the country as a whole. It is difficult to see how the Nara and Wakayama authorities can "conserve" their industrial populations, for while the enticing away may be prohibited, a voluntary departure for fresh fields and factories new cannot be prevented without restricting the liberty of the subject.

**Indian Plague.**  
The statistical abstract for British India published as a Parliamentary Paper recently brings the record down to 1915-16. It shows that the plague is still responsible for a terrible death-roll. In British India in 1915 there were 380,501 deaths from plague and 53,365 in the Native Provinces, being an increase of 137,000 on the previous year. In the 20 years ended in 1915 there were 7,557,313 plague deaths in British India and 1,425,043 in the Native States, bringing the total up to 8,982,356. In 1916 there were 92,433 lepers in India—69,190 males and 23,243 females. In British India the executions in that year numbered 537. For the whole of India the number of widowed males is given as 3,709,755 and of females 26,421,282. For females this is equivalent to 23 widows for every 73 married women. The proportion of widows is very high amongst Christians as well as amongst non-Christians, the number of married women Christians being 787,338 and widows 220,610. There is a curious item under the heading of "Occupations" with the sub-title "Unproductive." This shows that "inmates of jails, asylums, and hospitals" number 124,563 (117,273 males and 7,290 females), and that beggars, vagrants, and prostitutes number 1,946,831 (1,178,337 males and 768,494 females). In 1915-16 the number of acres under opium in British India was 182,030, compared with 614,379 acres in 1908-7.

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E. W. TAPE.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.

### A PEACE OF JUSTICE.

It is interesting to note the different changes in the attitude of the Germans as the peace agitation continues. At first they put forward their request with a certain amount of sanguine hopefulness that it would at least receive the consideration of the Allies, and, if nothing else, gain for them a little time. However futile their peace efforts at such a time as this appears to us, it seems that the enemy really had hopes in this direction. We gave them credit for greater reasoning powers if they thought for a moment that the Allies could be so hoodwinked at the zenith of their military success, when they have come to realize in full their stupendous power and resources. The several replies of President Wilson, and the attitude of the Allies as a whole, must have brought home to Germany the utter hopelessness of their efforts. All the replies have stated tersely and explicitly the unalterable intentions of the Allies, which can be summed up in a few words—the unconditional surrender of Germany. The enemy must surely recognize our unswerving purpose. The victories in France and Flanders are a plain enough proof, and if they ever thought that their peace efforts in the least degree would lead to a cessation of hostilities and a consequent gaining of time, they have been emphatically disillusioned.

The victories of the Allies are becoming more magnificent and unceasing every day, and the enemy has been forced to give up his most important captured. We have become absolute masters of the situation, slowly but surely carrying out the liberation of Belgium and Northern France, and capturing the two chief lairs of the U. S. Boats, on which Germany had pinned her great hopes of a blockade of Britain. And these events have actually taken place while the peace notes have been going and coming. Instead of any slackening in the already gigantic efforts of the Allies in driving back the Germans to the Rhine, this peace talk has only spurred them on to greater triumphs. President Wilson could not have had a better or more powerful backing to his replies than these recent operations in Belgium and France. If the Germans are not satisfied with President Wilson's declarations in regard to our inexorable purpose they have but to look at the brilliant deeds of our armies, and it is our armies after all which are the dictators of the sentiments, and proof of the power of the Allies. It is deeds, not words, that tell. In the face of our undoubted superiority both militarily and economically, Germany now knows what fear means, and she is beginning to realize that the path to peace laid down by the Allies is the only way, and our enemies are striving to their utmost to put off for a little longer the fateful day which is ever drawing near.

It was for this reason that the latest reply to President Wilson was so long delayed, for it gave General von Hindenburg a chance to show that the military position has improved by the shortening of their front. The evacuation of the Belgian coast has caused an immense sensation in Germany, and although the enemy understand how vitally necessary it is to obtain an armistice, although they are beginning to see the hopelessness of their cause, it is very hard to become reconciled to the idea that all is lost, and that they must pay the full penalty for their crimes. They are still clinging to a little hope that something to their advantage may accrue from their peace efforts. We can perceive this in the latest speech of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, when he stated that President Wilson's next answer would definitely prove whether it was to be a peace of justice or a peace of violence. Germany prates of a peace of justice—Germany who for years has carried out on infamous policy of cold-blooded murder, destruction, and frightfulness. She hopes to obtain a peace of justice, and she amazingly will, for the Allies will mete out to her a terrible justice—the punishment to fit the crime. It is doubtful if there can be a punishment great enough, and therefore if Germany desires a peace of justice, she ought to be satisfied when she gets it. This, of course, is not the kind of justice that Germany means, but it is surely the kind that she will receive. On the Allies' part, a peace of justice and a peace by punishment amount exactly to the same thing.

### Exit Ludendorff.

The fact that General von Ludendorff, one of the Kaiser's right-hand men, has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted by his lord and master is about as good an admission of the failure of the designs of the German Army as we could wish for. Ludendorff has again and again assured the world that he has had the military situation well in hand, and on more than one occasion have German military critics spoken of the 'great surprises which he was preparing for the Allies.' All these imaginings, however, now vanish into thin air, and by throwing up his post Ludendorff openly admits himself beaten, for Generals who are waging a successful war are not in the habit of retiring into the background. That his resignation is accepted is also proof of the fact that the Kaiser has lost faith in this erstwhile military genius. We see that on the occasion of his disappearance from the field one of the Rhenish Regiments has been dubbed by his admitted failure as a strategist we should imagine that the Regiment will scarcely regard this as an honour.

### A Sign of the Times.

Whether the release from imprisonment of such men as Herr Liebknecht and Herr Dittmann is intended by the German authorities as a display of the intention of the Government to be less autocratic than the old, whether it is a sop to the Socialists, or whether it is an act dictated by a policy of fear, time will probably tell. There may be a little of each of these elements in the matter. It is certain that the German Government, now that its leaders have made so much fuss about its democratic character, will seize every opportunity which presents itself to give an outside impression that the day of autocracy has gone, and it will the more readily do so if at the same time the German masses can be dragged into a stupid belief to that effect, without any radical or fundamental change having in reality been brought about. The releasing of political offenders is not of itself proof of a changed heart on the part of the Government, and in Germany's case we are justified in speculating whether it is merely an act of expediency dictated by the circumstances of the moment. All the same, it must be rather galling to the authorities to have, whatever the reason may be, to liberate such a stalwart of democracy as Herr Liebknecht, the more so when his release is greeted by cheering crowds. Autocracy is ever jealous of its power, and it is something gained when Kaiserdom has to give away even the smallest particle of its assumed rights.

### More Inconsistency.

We have not heard a great deal of the activities of the Ostons Military Government of late, but two items of news concerning this self-constituted body are worth noting, if only for the purpose of illustrating the extreme inconsistency of its personnel. We read, on the one hand, that the Government leaders are daily meeting for the purpose of drafting a memorial attacking the new President for 'illegally' occupying office; and, on the other, that some 260 of the Southern M.P.'s have just drawn up a circular telegram declaring that as the resolution empowering the Military Government to discharge the functions of the State Department and the President was not passed by a quorum, it cannot be recognized. The latter attitude is, of course, the correct one; that is, once we recognize the right of the body to existence. The point we seek to emphasize, however, is that while there is continuous denunciation of the President and the Peking Government for 'illegal' actions, the Southerners cannot themselves conform to their own pet Constitution, the provisions of which, when it suits them, they coolly ignore. That in all too often the way with so-called reformers: they see nothing incongruous in doing the very thing which in other they spend their time by calling down. Some little regard for consistency of action would not be amiss among the Ostons malcontents.

### DAY BY DAY.

TO PRESERVE HUMILITY WE SHOULD BELIEVE THE BEST OF OTHERS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the first anniversary of Count Hertling's appointment as German Chancellor.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3. 15/16d.

### No Disease.

During Saturday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

### Communication Restored.

Direct cable communication with Manila and beyond is restored.

### Ten Set Raffle.

The raffle for the silver tea set and the silver cake basket, presented by members of the Jewish Recreation Club on 'Our Day' for War Charity, is to take place at the offices of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

### Stolen Iron.

For stealing seventeen pounds of iron, part of an iron crusher, the property of the Green Island Cement Co., a Chinese was sentenced at the Police Court this morning by Mr. J. B. Wood to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. Sergeant Cooper prosecuted and tendered a record of a conviction against defendant last year.

### A Dagger.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger. Inspector Terrett prosecuted and said that since his arrest the Police had made enquiries and found that he was not connected with the fighting. The weapon was found on the defendant, he having hidden it in his girdle, and there were other persons who also had weapons. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and ordered the weapon to be confiscated.

Theft of Railway Property.  
Two Chinese pleaded guilty when summoned to-day with stealing and receiving two cast iron blocks and one steel sole plate, valued at \$20, the property of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Some police were visiting the marine stores in Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, when the first defendant came into one of the shops and displayed the articles for sale. The police challenged his right to possession of the articles and he was arrested. At the station he alleged that another man had given the things to him. He was sent out to search for the man, and in consequence the second accused was apprehended. The articles were identified as the property of the Railway and the first defendant was now sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and two hours' stocks. The second accused was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence.

### MORE PIRACY.

One Man Killed and a Junk Seized.

The master of licensed junk No. 981 reports that at about 4 p.m. on the 23rd inst., whilst sailing from Shin Kwan, Chinese territory, to Macao, with a cargo of dyes and lime powder on board, they were attacked by robbers from a launch when off Sui Heung. One of the crew of his junk was killed in the affray and his body was thrown into the sea. The plunderers next abducted the deceased's wife and after conducting the crew of the junk to a desolate and uninhabited island, and binding them fast to trees, decamped. Happily, the victims were spotted by the crew of a passing junk the following day and were liberated and conveyed to Castle Peak. The murderers, twenty in number, all armed to the teeth, had made off with a booty of \$2,000, including the junk and cargo.

### SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

#### 1st DIVISION.

H.K.F.C. 2 goals; South China Athletic, 1.  
Navy, 4 goals; R.G.A., 0.

#### 2nd DIVISION.

87th Coy. R.A., 0; Kowloon, 0.  
St. Joseph's, 5; University, 0.

#### Club v. South China.

The first appearance of the South China team in the Senior Division of the League attracted a very large crowd to the Club ground on Saturday, and owing to the forethought of the Club's Officials, who reserved the grand stand, and roped the field all round about six feet from the playing area, the match was able to be enjoyed in comfort by players and spectators alike. If similar measures are taken on the Naval and Military grounds also, it will be a great advantage to the game in Hongkong.

Both clubs fielded their strongest teams and the Club started in very promising style, Mr. Tavish putting just over in a fine effort from the kick-off. South China could not get going, the Club's dashing tactics quite spoiling their game, and only some very fine goal-keeping by Ling kept the Club from scoring on several occasions. Excepting for an occasional spurt by South China's forwards the Club controlled the game, and Richelmann capped a fine combined movement with a splendid shot high up in the corner of the net, giving the goalies no chance. The Club should have increased their lead, but a little slowness in front of goal was very marked. South China now improved and after Chan So had sent in a splendid shot which just missed the goal, they forced a corner, which was quickly placed and headed over Gerrard, making the scores level. The score at the interval was one all.

The second half saw a very even game, although the Club forwards were much more dangerous than South China's, the latter appearing to lack finish, and after some good work by the Club defence the ball was sent out to Jennings on the left, who went through the China defence and scored a very pretty goal, leaving the Club deserving winners.

On the Club side, Gerrard in goal was safe and the goal which beat him would have been most goalies, while McQuibbin and Black were very steady at back and got in some useful work. Stewart was the strongest man in the team, doing a great amount of defensive work, and placing the ball with great accuracy. The wing halves lacked polish but made up for this by playing very hard throughout. Of the forwards Richelmann at centre was a splendid pivot, trapping and passing with rare judgment, and Jennings and McTavish made a strong left wing. Knight and Rasmussen on the right were not prominent, but they were opposed by a very fine half-back in Chan So. South China's goalies saved his side on numerous occasions and could not be blamed for the goals. The backs were good but inclined to shy the ball, and Leung, centre half, and Chan So were great half-backs. The forwards did not play up to form, the wings, Kwok and Ko Kin Fao, being very fast and clever but lacking support from the inside men.

#### Navy v. R.G.A.

As was expected, the Navy fielded a strong team for their match with the R.G.A. and despite the great counter-attractions, there was a large crowd around the field when play started. The Navy quickly swarmed around the R.G.A. goal, and Taylor had to be very smart to stop one or two hot shots. The Navy were not to be denied, however, and, following some hot pressure, Rogers beating the backs, gave Taylor no chance with a cross shot. Nothing more was scored until just before half time, when McNiven, with a fine individual effort, broke through and, drawing the defence, passed to Brotherhood who scored with a first time drive which probably Taylor never saw, the interval leaving Navy 2 goals in lead.

The R.G.A. restarted in very promising fashion, and forced several corners in quick succession, only very hard lines and Crocker in goal preventing a score. McNiven again made the R.A. defence look weak, adding the third goal with a fine effort, and before the finish Burton, with a fine cross shot, made the Navy's total 4.

There were many new faces in both teams, but the Navy were the more fortunate in the matter of new players, as the new men appear to be of good standard. Crocker in goal for the Navy did not have an easy afternoon and on the run of play R.A. should have scored at least twice, but McNiven is developing into a very useful goal-keeper, being alert and showing an intelligent idea of the opposing forwards' intentions. Biggs was perhaps the better of two good backs, who were well supported by the trio in front, Smith at centre half being very conspicuous. The forwards are as dangerous a line as the Navy has possessed for many years and the Navy will be fortunate if they can retain their services for the season. With a pivot like McNiven, there are always goals in prospect for the other forwards, and the Navy forwards on Saturday did not miss very much. The right wing was very smart with Burton ever prominent, and the left wing decidedly useful. McNiven was easily the best forward on the field, being always a great source of trouble to the defence. The R.G.A. were only a shadow of the very fine last year's team, due to exigencies of the Service, but will have to be reckoned with when they get more practice. Green always showed up prominently, and Lieut. Millington showed a keen desire for goals and many of their efforts deserved better success. Tallford was by far the best of the halves, who appeared to have more than they could manage in watching the nippy Navy forwards, and their placing was rather crude. The right back was the better of two fairly good men and both got through a rather severe ordeal with credit. Taylor in goal is having more practice than usual, and could not be blamed for the goals, which were all good efforts.

87th Coy. R.A. v. Kowloon.  
Unfortunately this 2nd Division match, which was booked to precede the Club game, did not start until very late, necessitating short time being played, the result being a pointless draw. It is very unfortunate that certain Clubs make a practice of arriving after time and if this is caused by any other reasons than duty, it is regrettable and most unfair to the team which is on the field ready to start at the appointed time. As regards the match on Saturday, the Military team were at fault, but very probably good reasons will be given by the H.K.F.A. as most of the 2nd Division League teams (Service) are not in the happy position of knowing just who is going to represent them until the last moment, when often there are disappointments for Service and other reasons. The teams very sportingly decided to play a League match but of short duration, and although Kowloon appeared much more likely to score than the 87th Co. the defence held good. McNiven was very prominent for Kowloon and Johnson and Jackson in the defence were great workers. The 87th were best served by their centre-half and left back, who did much good work, while the goalies came through with credit.

#### St. Joseph's v. University.

Hongkong University made their first appearance in the League on Saturday and their debut was watched with interest. It was unfortunate for them that they had to meet such a strong combination as St. Joseph's as the latter team has opened the season very strongly. Hyndman and his confederates were in goal-scoring mood and five were registered, two in the first half and three in the second. University could not score, although an unexpected break-away in the first half was brilliantly saved by St. Joseph's goalies.

The University only lack experience and weight, as they are fast and clever and play a pretty game.

Hyndman, Moosden and Silva were always prominent on the College side. The whole team played in a very convincing manner, and it does not look as

## HONGKONG OVERCROWDING.

Pointed Questions by Sanitary Board Members.

To-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board, several questions are to be asked arising out of the overcrowding revelations made in Lieut. Oltisky's report on the cerebro-spinal meningitis outbreak.

### Mr. Bowley's Questions.

Mr. E. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask—

i. Are the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with reference to overcrowding being enforced by the Sanitary Department? If not, on whose instructions has the enforcement of such provisions been suspended? When were such instructions given? What reasons (if any) were put forward for such instructions?

ii. Will the Head of the Sanitary Department have the following returns prepared and submitted to the Board:

(a) A return of the unoccupied floors in each Health District?  
(b) A return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 163 (1) with reference to external air are now in force, giving the date and period of each modification and showing whether such modifications are revocable or not?

(c) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 164 with regard to cubicles are now in force?

(d) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 175 with regard to back yards are now in force?

(e) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 188 with reference to the height of buildings are now in force?

iii. Have the District Inspectors instructions to report all illegal cubicles and cocklofts in their districts? What steps are taken with regard to such cubicles and cocklofts?

iv. What is the present routine for house-to-house cleansing? Is it possible to expedite it with a view to the prevention of epidemic disease during the approaching winter?

v. Does the Head of Sanitary Department consider that the Staff of the Department should be increased in order to enable the Department to carry out its duties efficiently? If so, what increase does he consider advisable?

### Mr. Alabaster's Queries.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., pursuant to notice, will ask—  
i. Will the President state for the information of the Public, who have not had the advantage of reading Lieutenant Oltisky's valuable Report, what were the limited areas which produced the greatest number of cases of cerebro spinal fever?

ii. Have not the same areas proved the most prolific in cases of bubonic plague and plague-infected rats?

iii. Is it not a fact that the buildings in these areas are notoriously overcrowded and habitually occupied by more persons than the laws of the Colony and the requirements of Public Health permit? If so, what steps are being taken to prevent the overcrowding?

iv. Is there any reason for supposing that many of the buildings in these areas are constructed with insufficient provision for light and air?

v. Is it not a fact that, as Lieutenant Oltisky's Report shows, fear of thieves causes the inmates to live with windows and doors closed, thereby shutting out the air and light that might otherwise obtain? If so, will the President bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of introducing building by-laws regarding the provision of ventilators and sliding grilles which will keep out intruders whilst admitting the free circulation of air?

the early form shown, that St. Joseph's will have very much trouble in winning most of their League matches.

## STOLEN PROPERTY.

## A Receiver on Trial.

The October Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Leu Ping-kan was indicted on a charge of receiving stolen property, namely, two pieces of gold off two bangles which were stolen from a small girl at Wanchai on August 27, for the theft of which a Chinese was in September sent to goal for five years' hard labour.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The following jury was called:— Messrs. O. E. Sybil, A. E. O. de Silva, R. D. Baptista, R. M. d'E. Gutierrez, E. J. de Figueiredo, J. M. Alves and L. A. V. Ribeiro.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with receiving four gold mountings, which had been taken off some rattan bangles, well knowing that they had been stolen. He had got to prove to the jury before they could convict first of all that the gold mountings were stolen, secondly that the prisoner received them—in this case he would prove that the prisoner bought them—thirdly, he had to show that the prisoner knew at the time he bought them that they had been stolen. If he proved these things and the prisoner failed to give a reasonable explanation of how he came by the gold the jury would find him guilty. It was for them to weigh the evidence including any statement the prisoner might make. The onus was on the Crown to prove guilty knowledge. If the prisoner gave a statement that they thought might reasonably be true they would find him not guilty. In this case on August 27, at 12.30 p.m., a little girl was coming downstairs from a house in Wanchai on her way to school, when she was attacked and the gold mounted bangles were snatched from her by a man named Lam Kue, who would be called as a witness. This man removed the gold from the bangles and took it to the Sai Sing Jeweller's shop at 2 o'clock the same afternoon, where he sold it to the prisoner. He was given \$5.20 for the gold, this being about half its value. He was asked no questions of any kind and went away with the money. He was arrested on the same day and the Police went with him to the Sai Sing shop at about 9 p.m. He seemed to have some difficulty in pointing out the man who bought the gold, but eventually the prisoner opened a safe and produced two pieces of gold, which the thief said were two of the pieces sold to the prisoner. One of the pieces of gold was identified by another witness as having been on the bangles which were stolen from the little girl. The other two pieces of gold had not been recovered. There was also in the safe some gold which had been melted down. At the Police station in answer to the charge prisoner said "I did not know that the pair of bangles was stolen property. That is all the matter." It was for the jury to say whether he knew this. The prisoner did not say that he did not buy the gold, he said that he did not know the bangles were stolen and that he submitted was an admission that he did buy the gold from the man. In addition a man from the shop at which the bangles were made recognised one of the pieces of gold as having been the bangles sold to the little girl's mother. He had also to prove that at the time the prisoner bought the gold he knew it was stolen property. There was some evidence from which guilty knowledge could be inferred. In the first place the prisoner bought the mountings which had evidently been detached from a bangle and were apparently damaged in the process. He was buying gold detached from its proper place and that should have raised a suspicion and indeed led him to have asked some questions but he did not do so. Then there was the fact that two of the pieces of gold were missing. On the other hand they might ask why the prisoner did not dispose of the other two pieces. It might have been that he did not expect a visit from the police, or he would have had plenty of time to dispose of all

## FIGHTING "CHARMS".

## Badges Found on a Chinese.

Alleged to have been concerned in fighting in Queen's Road West last Saturday, a Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a weapon and with assaulting a constable. Inspector Terrett prosecuted.

A Chinese constable gave evidence to the effect that he was on duty in Queen's Road West, in plain clothes, when he was informed that there would be a big fight. He went to the spot and found another constable there searching some persons. He stopped one of the men and, finding nothing incriminating on him, he let him off. He then noticed that the other constable was searching a man and he came to his assistance. The defendant struggled and bit his thumb, but he was eventually arrested. On being searched a chopper was found on his back and a red triangular fighting charm was also found. He was then brought to the Station.

Another Chinese constable gave corroborative evidence. The constable on duty at the Station deposed that he searched the defendant and found a lot of red marks painted on his body.

The Chief Chinese Detective gave evidence and said that the badges were a sort of joss, saying that they were charms and those who fought usually wore them. They were Buddhist charms. Inspector Terrett then produced one of the charms and found some curious characters written on it.

Defendant said he was an assistant in a stall and bought the chopper to use, when he was told by someone that a big fight was going on, and he was advised to hide his chopper. He did so and was arrested.

His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour for being in possession of a chopper and a further six weeks' hard labour for biting the constable's thumb.

## MARINE COURT.

## Four Police Reservists Charged.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, four Police Reservists and another man, named respectively Lam Kai chi, Chan Shui kwong, Chan Wai-ling, Wong Tak-son, and Chan Cheuk, were charged with unlawfully moving about the Port during Official Night without the written permission of the officer in charge of the Examination Service. The same defendants were also charged with aiding and abetting Lai Lai, a boatman, in moving about the harbour during Official Night.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the defence and the case is being watched for the Police Reserve by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P., and Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P.

Application was made by Mr. D'Almada for an adjournment, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$250 except in the case of the boatman, his bail being fixed at \$25.

## "OUR DAY" BISLEY.

Result of Competition. The result of the "Our Day" Bisley is as follows:— A. Leach (Vacuum Oil Co.)... 1 W. J. Eldridge (Taikoo)... 2

The special prize was drawn by Target 405.

The cup can be obtained from Mr. G. W. Avenell on production of number.

The pieces. Then again prisoner only gave \$5.20 for the gold while the man from the shop at which the bangles were made would say the gold was worth \$10 or \$11. Another fact was that there was no entry in the books of the purchase of this gold. When a man kept books and there was no entry of a certain transaction, it was an element of guilty knowledge in receiving cases. Evidence was then called. The case is proceeding.

## "OUR DAY" AUCTION.

## Over Five Thousand Dollars Secured.

The official list of the "Our Day" auction of roses at the Cricket Club ground is as follows:—

Single Roses, in boxes:—  
Madame Yvonne...  
Mr. Chan Kai Ming, \$275  
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook... 209  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale... 250  
Mr. Ho Wing for Lady  
Ho Tung... 275  
Sir F. H. May... 250  
Mr. R. M. Dyer... 225

Five Roses, Madame... \$1,475

Flint:—

Mr. Ho Kam Tong... 300

Six Roses and Spray, Madame Lily:—

Mr. Dowley... 300

Roses Oushion and two

Roses, Mrs. Ritchie:—

Hon. Mr. D. Landale... 850

20 Roses in lots of 4:—

Messrs. Powell:—

Mr. Brooke Smith... 275

Mr. H. Hancock... 300

Sir F. H. May... 275

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook... 275

Mr. Ritchie... 250

Two Sprays, Mrs. Ralph:—

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak... 325

8 Tray covers, Mrs. Basto:—

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza... 275

Vindictive photograph & Autographs:—

Mr. L. N. Lee... 300

Heavenly Twins:—

Mr. A. R. Lowe... 200

Yellow Handkerchief (Mr. Hancock):—

Mr. Ho Wing... 80

2 Roses, Snuffer, Fox Terrier, Hotel Mansions:—

Mr. Pearce... 200

Total... \$5,680

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Winter Uniform:— Members not in possession of winter uniform are required to at once make written application for same to their Unit Commanders. The latter will endorse the applications and forward to Stores Officer, Headquarters Office.

Members in possession of winter uniform which is not serviceable will be required to attend and present same for inspection. Dates will be duly published in orders.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From RANGOON PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAWAB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 2nd November, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our Offices to 3rd Floor, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

UNION TRADING CO. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

## FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children [must have it—adults should have it

## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## "ARROW"

## SHIRTS &amp; COLLARS.

THE BEST

## AMERICAN MAKE

Are Stocked by

All Up-to-date Outfitters.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements	Area in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100			

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at "Yamat" in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements	Area in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100			

G. R.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise You do not wish behind the times to lag T would be most unwise What's the use of worrying Let no one rouse you Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY, 23, Queen's Road, Central.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB

THE First Race of the Season, for racing boats, will take place on SUNDAY, the third November and the Autumn (opening) Cruise on SUNDAY the 10th November. Full particulars will be posted in due course.

By Order, ALEX. W. VAN ANDEL, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 2nd November, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

12 coils Flexible Steel Wire

Rope 2 1/2"

8 coils Flexible Steel Wire

Rope 2 1/2"

(6 strands 24 wires)

7 reels each 2000' Flexible

Steel Wire Rope 2 1/2"

5 reels each 2000' Flexible

Steel Wire Rope 2 1/2"

(6 strands 19 wires)

54 barrels Trinidad Lake

Asphalt (about 500 lbs. each)

41 bags Asbestos.

200 rolls Patent Roofing.

3 tons Soft soap.

27 lengths each 50' Stud Link

Chain 1 1/2"

75 boxes (each 56 lbs.) Man-

ganese Rabbit Metal.

20 boxes Marcolia White

Metal.

100 boxes "Whit."

10 cases Sandpaper.

etc., etc., etc.

Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.



Summit

SHIRTS ARE SHIRTS OF DISTINCTION.

Correct in fit and individual in style. Generous in value and dependable in wearing quality. they satisfy the most discriminating

— \$3.50 EACH 6 FOR \$19.50 —

## MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VUEX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of HIGH-CLASS

## AUTUMN WEAR

INCLUDING

UNDERWEAR. SHIRTS. PYJAMAS. SOCKS. BOOTS & SHOES. TIES. SWEATERS. DRESS WEAR.

## GLYN'S HATS

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND SMARTEST SHAPES.

## -- AUTUMN SUITINGS. --

STYLE & FIT EXCLUSIVE—CLOTHES GUARANTEED.

## NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!" "OH YOU DADDY" "STRUTTERS' BALL" "ALOHA SOLDIER BOY" "SAND DUNES" "THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VUEX ROAD. TEL 1322.

## THE LEADING BRAND

OF HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



TRADE MARK. THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND OF ALE & STOUT.

## THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.





## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)  
THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

## Armistice Deliberations.

Washington, Oct. 25.

Colonel House, personal representative of the President, and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations have arrived in Paris and will represent the United States in the armistice deliberations.

## Attempt to Mislead Allies.

Paris, Oct. 24.

Prince Max of Baden tried in his speech in the Reichstag to confuse the right and wrong of the war. This new democratic Government is not a reality but a serious attempt to try to mislead opinion among the Allies. The other object is to stir up the spirit of defiance among the German people.

The German reply will stir American scorn and is strengthening the unanimous demand in the United States for unconditional surrender. The German popular Government made overnight a more avowed and transparent hypocrisy. Germany is beaten and is scheming to gain time. It is a mixture of cynicism, of roguery and stupidity. The armistice must be referred to Marshal Foch. To compromise with Germany would be betrayal.

Mr. Bailew, speaking at London at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club, referring to the German colonies said it would be inconsistent with the safety of the British Empire if they were returned to Germany.

There was a brilliant reception in honour of the British Navy and Army at the Paris Cercle Inter-Alle. Those present included Mr. Poincaré. Mr. Deschamps paid an eloquent tribute to British co-operation on land and sea. Lord Derby said they were allies today in war and would be allies in peace.—Havas.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.

In the Reichstag Mr. von Dönnitz declared that the Danish demand for a plebiscite in North Schleswig was not justified. The War Minister declared that the army was exhausted and still able to resist temporarily. The situation was grave but not desperate. The German press is not satisfied with President Wilson's note, but says that anyhow it means progress towards peace.

London, Oct. 25.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at the International Association of Journalists, said the peace achieved must be such as to perpetuate and increase the friendship prevailing between the present Allies. The war had brought nothing we valued more than the increase of Anglo-American friendship.

## SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GERMANS.

London, Oct. 26.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Finlay, speaking at an inter-Alle Parliamentary Committee dinner in the Royal Gallery at the House of Lords, said that Britain not only resisted the German armies but the insidious intrigues of the German Government. German war activities had been so cold, calculating and brutal that their excesses as to provide a novelty in the world's history. The Lord Chancellor pictured the deportation of womenfolk from their homes as a crime, calling upon Heaven for vengeance. Summertime gallantries were awarded Iron Crosses for sinking passenger vessels. The Iron Cross was the badge of many. (Cheers). German practices had been inexcusable. Everyone felt that those responsible therefor must be dealt with sternly; but the most painful outrage was the treatment of prisoners. It was horrible to think that prisoners at that moment were being starved and subjected to every outrage that the cruelty of their captors could devise. Punishment of these offenders was necessary in order to vindicate international morality. Another alleged object was reparation. We demanded it in the earliest days of the war, even when the sky was darkest. We demanded it now when we had reason to believe we were on the road to victory. Reparation, however, was impossible in many cases. The murdered could not be restored to their families, outraged honour could not be made good, the agony of father or mother could not be relieved by any indemnity; but the wanton material damage in France and Belgium must be repaired. Every village submerged ought to be replaced. We could not allow Germany at the end of the war to start with the advantage of having her merchant service intact. The Germans must be prevented from reaping from their sea outrages the advantage they hoped to gain. The German people, who had identified themselves with their Government, must be taught that militarism did not pay. The German people exulted in the initial successes of the war and gloated over the foulest outrages. They must now be taught that war was a gigantic crime. Germany was responsible for what was done by the Kaiser. The people had never effectually dissociated themselves from his acts. They glorified in his success and condoned his misdeeds. Therefore unmistakable defeat should be inflicted.

## STABBING CASE.

## A Quarrel Over Ten Cents.

A lean, needy looking Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, to answer a charge of stabbing another Chinese at Wan Lane. Inspector E. Browne prosecuted. Dr. Y. K. To deposed that the complainant was admitted to hospital on the 16th instant at about 9.45 p.m. He examined him (complainant) and he had a small stab wound about 1 inch above the rib margin. It appeared that the lung was perforated. The patient was discharged from hospital on the 24th instant. He had only one wound.

In reply to His Worship the Doctor said that what actually happened was that the lung was perforated and gradually healed up. He thought that a knife was the cause of the wound.

Wong Kut, the man who was stabbed, said that he knew the defendant. On the day in question he (witness) was talking with other friends when the defendant came and thrust his hand in his (witness's) side. He felt a pain and he saw the defendant holding a knife. The cases of the whole trouble was that on a certain day the defendant gave a watch to the complainant to pawn for \$3, saying that if he succeeded he (witness) would get twenty cents

and if he failed he would get ten cents for his trouble.—(Laughter). He (witness) failed to pawn the watch, as it was not accepted by the pawnbrokers, and returned it to the defendant. Witness then asked for the ten cents which he promised and defendant was not able to give it. Since that time the defendant and complainant had been angry with one another and had not talked for several days.

Defendant, in making a long statement, said that the complainant came to him and asked for the watch. As his (defendant's) master was out he told complainant to wait, but he simply took away the watch. Some angry words passed between them and it was alleged that the complainant used threatening language towards the defendant. Defendant also said that it was not him but another man who stabbed the complainant. On the day in question he was caught by two or three men and one of them seized hold of his girdle which caused him to fall and hurt his knee. The complainant had also struck him.

Another Chinese gave evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant stabbing the complainant, whilst he was speaking with him.

After further evidence, his Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

## SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

## An Additional "Our Day" Meeting.

The second of the Gymkhanas held in connection with "Our Day" took place at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on Saturday, and was very largely attended, among those present being H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C. M. G.). Besides the racing events, the side shows were again in full swing, and what with the sport and the amusements a thoroughly happy afternoon was spent. The band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance, while refreshments were again provided by Messrs. Wiseman's, Ltd. Some new rifles were run in connection with the side-shows, these including one for a cage of canaries, conducted by Mr. A. B. Allan (the Tipster), which was won by Mrs. Donnelly. In the shooting range competition the winner was the holder of ticket No. 405. The racing provided some really splendid finishes, and the pari-mutuel dividends in many instances were quite large. The fancy events proved intensely enjoyable. Especially was this the case in the mafos' race, in which the liveliest interest was taken, and at the close the winner was given a very hearty reception. Below we append the results:—

Class Handicap: A Class. Once Round.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Mr. David Landale's Wild Gamble 155, (Mr. Johnstone) 1. Mr. Horsford's Malcolm 150, (Mr. Morrison) 2. Mr. Adams' Crest 145, (Mr. Adams) 3.

Also ran.—Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 155 (Mr. Doyle); Sir Paul's Conquest, Dahlia, 143 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. Goshead's Snuffbox, 152 (Mr. Sedgwick). Time 1 min. 53 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$7.70. Places, \$5.80, \$8, \$13.30.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 115, 1st ... \$399. Ticket No. 84, 2nd ... 144. Ticket No. 38, 3rd ... 57.

Class Handicap: B Class. Once Round.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Mr. David Landale's Ringwood 159, (Mr. Johnstone) 1. Mr. Soares' Black Cat 149, (Mr. Knoll) 2. Mr. Leitch's Ridgway 143, (Mr. Sedgwick) 3.

Also ran.—Mr. Lux's Marne, 149 (Mr. Seth); Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 148 (Mr. Soares); Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 144 (Mr. Kremer); Mr. G. and G's Second Violin, 149 (Mr. Doyle). Time 1 min. 57 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$10.30. Places, \$7.20, \$8.30, \$10.70.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 126, 1st... \$487.90. Ticket No. 52, 2nd... 139.40. Ticket No. 84, 3rd... 69.70.

"Our Day" Cambridgehire. Five Furlong Handicap for "Our Day" Subscription Grifinas.—A Division. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Bend Or 159, (Mr. Gegg) 1. Mr. D. M. Ross' Rustonjess 150, (Mr. Seth) 2. Mr. Dryadus's Boris (late Ferdy) 157, (Mr. Sedgwick) 3.

Also ran.—Mr. L. N. Loef's Robert the Devil, 155 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. David Landale's Cicero, 154 (Mr. Johnstone). Time 1 min. 23 3/5 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$31.10. Places, \$22.30, \$15.00.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 250, 1st \$721.70. " 90, 2nd 206.20. " 53, 3rd 103.10.

"Our Day" Cambridgehire. Half Mile Handicap for "Our Day" Subscription Grifinas.—B Division. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Ewo Moss's Attaboy, 30 yds. (Mr. Sutton) 1. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Dastman, 49 yds. (Mr. Kremer) 2. Mr. Blank's Rockland, 30 yds. (Mr. Doyle) 3.

Also ran: Mr. Goshead's Dicebox, 90 yds. (Mr. Morrison);

Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's War Band, 10 yds. (Mr. Adams). Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$12.80. Places, \$7.50, \$12.10.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 191, 1st ... \$737.19. Ticket No. 270, 2nd... 210.60. Ticket No. 30, 3rd... 105.30.

Costume Race.—Competitors had to start, mounted, from a point indicated, and ride to the winning post where bundles of clothing were placed, each to select a bundle, put on correctly all the garments found therein, mount, and ride round a flag back to winning post.

Mr. Lucas, ... 1. Mr. B. P. Thurstfield, ... 2. Mr. G. Morton Smith, ... 3. Also rode:—Mr. T. W. Doyle, Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Mr. W. J. Morrison.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$42.40. Places, \$9.70, \$8.70, \$7.70.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 205, 1st \$331.60. Ticket No. 178, 2nd 237.80. Ticket No. 163, 3rd 113.80.

Distance Handicap: about Half a Mile.—For China ponies. Winners at this meeting barred. Catch weights 155 lb.

Mr. G. and G's Nevada, 65 yds. (Mr. Knoll) 1. Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Rockmoss, 20 yds. (Mr. Doyle) 2.

Mr. Cottager's Ploughed Field, 60 yds. (Mr. Seth) 3. Also ran.—Mr. T. F. Hough's Haggis, 10 yds. (Mr. Gegg); Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman, 30 yds. (Mr. Kremer); Mr. Jay Pee's Aidlog (late Herod) 109 yds. (Mr. Soares).

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$24.40. Places, \$10.60, \$12.20, \$13.10.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 36, 1st ... \$842.10. Ticket No. 285, 2nd ... 240.60. Ticket No. 129, 3rd ... 120.80.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat 147, (Mr. Seth) 1. Mr. Adams' Crest 147, (Mr. Adams) 2. Mr. David Landale's Doubtful 153, (Mr. Johnstone) 3.

Also ran.—Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 157 (Mr. Gegg); Sir Paul's Conquest, Dahlia, 145 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. Goshead's Snuffbox, 155 (Mr. Sedgwick). Time 2 min. 49 4/5 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$16.30. Places, \$6.60, \$13, \$6.80.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 287, 1st... \$379.20. Ticket No. 41, 2nd... 251.20. Ticket No. 157, 3rd... 125.60.

Wrestling on Mules. Men from the Mule Corps (Indian) formed the competitors. There was no pari-mutuel.

Cash Sweeps:—No. 53, ... \$348. No. 172, ... 345. No. 110, ... 173. No. 129, ... 173.

Consolation Race: Five Furlong.—For all China Ponies that have started at both 5th and 6th Gymkhanas and have not won a race at three Meetings. Weight for Inches as per scale. 1st Prize: \$100. 2nd Prize: \$60. 3rd Prize: \$30.

Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 152 (Mr. Knoll) 1. Mr. Leitch's Ridgway, 155, (Mr. Sedgwick) 2. Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 155, (Mr. Morrison) 3.

Also ran.—Mr. G. and G's Second Violin, 163 (Mr. Doyle); Mr. Lux's Marne, 152 (Mr. Kremer); Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 152 (Mr. Soares); Mr. Dowbiggin's Huntsman, 152 (Mr. Sutton). Time 1 min. 19 3/5 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$13.30. Places, \$5.70, \$7, \$5.70.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 139, 1st \$729.40. Ticket No. 155, 2nd 208.40. Ticket No. 248, 3rd 104.20.

"Mafos" Race: Half Mile Race for "Our Day" Subscription Grifinas.—To be ridden by Mafos. Winners of 2 or more races barred. Catch weights 149 lb. Mafos drawn for. Prizes for Mafos: 1st Prize: \$30. 2nd Prize: \$20. 3rd Prize: \$10.

Mr. Dryadus's Boris (late Ferdy) (Shore) 1.

## DR. WOO TIN PO.

## An Interesting Career.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the name of Dr. Woo Tin Po, M. B. Ch. B., Edinburgh, has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners qualified to practice medicine and surgery in the Colony. Dr. Woo is a lool-born Chinese gentleman and was formerly a master in St. Stephen's College. He proceeded to England in 1912 whence he entered the Edinburgh University, obtaining his degree in 1915. After obtaining his degree, he was appointed House Physician and later Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the Brompton Hospital, London, W., where he had at one time over three hundred patients under his care, including a number of wounded soldiers from the front. In 1917 he was one of the Chinese representatives, who visited the trenches in France on the invitation of the British Government, and he was thus able to witness the gigantic operations on the Western Front. Upon returning to England from France, he was appointed Resident Medical Officer of the Ipswich Military Hospital, East Suffolk, where he had at a time not less than five hundred wounded soldiers under his charge, and where it was necessary for him to perform numerous surgical operations. Dr. Woo resigned this position at the end of March last to return home, reaching the Colony recently having travelled via the United States. He has now joined the practice of Dr. S. F. Lee, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

## THE NERVES AND INDIGESTION.

## Some Notes and a Suggestion.

A great number of people are at the present time suffering from nervous indigestion. The cause is often easily traced to worry, overwork, lack of exercise, some nervous upset or a general run-down condition of the system. Among school children overstudy or badly ventilated rooms will start the trouble. It is a disease of the nerves rather than of the digestive organs and it should be corrected by building up the blood and so giving needed nourishment to the nervous system.

For this building-up process Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved most effective in numerous instances, as they are known to purify and enrich the blood. With this tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' pink pills there should be combined proper rest, some recreation and abstinence from stimulants. As the nerves receive more nourishment through the blood which is being enriched so the symptoms of nervous dyspepsia become less distressing, and after a steady course of the pills health is restored. In cases where there is loss of weight, and pallor indicating weakness of the blood Dr. Williams' pink pills are especially suitable.

Start to build up your own health and strength now, for any dealer can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and they are also obtainable, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Soochuan Road, Shanghai.

Mr. D. M. Ross' Rustonjess, (Ching Yun) 2. Mr. David Landale's Cicero, (Po Kwai) 3.

Also ran:—Mr. Blank's Rockland (Ah Pow), Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Dastman (Ah Too), Mr. L. N. Loef's Robert the Devil (Ko Look), Ewo Moss' Attaboy (Kao Ho), Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's War Band (Lo Look), Mr. Goshead's Dicebox (Cheung Fat).

Time 1 min. 63 secs. Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$13.50. Places, \$5.70, \$8.30, \$6.40.

Cash Sweeps:—Ticket No. 117, 1st \$383.10. Ticket No. 183, 2nd \$246.60. Ticket No. 233, 3rd \$123.30.

## DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

## The Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert.

One of the most ghastly crimes in the records of criminality in Tientsin was perpetrated during the night of Wednesday-Thursday, (says the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 24th inst.) when Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gumpert, two of Tientsin's most widely respected residents, were foully done to death. The upper parts of their bodies were almost hacked to pieces by the ferocious assailant or assailants, the weapon being a formidable chopper. To all appearances the motive was robbery, for certain valuable articles of jewellery, comprising earrings, two or three gold chains, a gold brooch, a silk box, a gold bracelet with diamonds and pearls, belonging to Mrs. Gumpert, and watch and gold chain, belonging to Mr. Gumpert, are missing.

It is, however, believed by not a few that the assailant or assailants entered with malicious intent though no one appears to know of any aggrieved party who would be likely to take this gruesome revenge. It is suggested by some that the theft of the jewellery was committed for the purpose of deceiving the police, but Chinese criminals do not usually exhibit such finesse. It is not impossible that the original intent was to murder the unfortunate victims, and the possibility of stealing valuable jewellery came into the murderer's mind when he saw the articles in the rooms. This theory, however, is practically untenable in view of the known facts. It is the fact that the keys of the office were among those in one of the bunches placed on the wall by the murderer, and that the office was not entered, but he may have been unaware of the fact that certain of the keys he possessed were the office-keys. The probability is that the assailant came to steal, was disturbed in his task of stealing the valuables, and in a panic and ferocious fear turned upon his victims and hacked them with a violence which is the measure of his panic. An extraordinary fact which seems to indicate that his frenzy abated with the death of his victims is that he actually washed his hands after his fiendish crime in a wash basin in one of the rooms.

There is an element of mystery in the affair which it is difficult to solve. The servants affirm that that doors were all locked, and the keys left in the doors, at about 10 o'clock. Captain Oldham made a very careful examination of the premises yesterday morning and could find no trace of how the murderer obtained an entry. Exit was evidently made through the front door, which was found wide open, and it was here that the chopper with which the double crime was committed was discovered the next morning. Two theories are tenable. The murderer may have managed to secret himself in the house before the doors were locked, or the servants lie when they declare that the doors were all locked.

Local Chinese affirm that a Northerner could not have committed such a ghastly crime, and while they say a Southerner might have been responsible, seem to believe a foreigner is in the murderer. To deal with the facts in chronological order, it seems that the servants last saw their employers at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. The houseboy handed Mr. Gumpert a whisky and soda, and then when to bed. At 12.20 Mr. O. C. P. Wetzer, a Danish resident who lives on the flat below the Gumperts had just taken leave of a guest when he heard a little dog upstairs cry violently. The sound seemed to come from outside the door of Mr. Gumpert's bedroom, and Mr. Wetzer heard a noise as if furniture were being moved. Thinking that these sounds betokened the return of Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert he took no further notice of them. On the following morning, the No. 2 coolie, named Chon Feng-hai, began, at about 8 a.m. to sweep out the rooms. He opened the back door, which was locked, and observed that the

## LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

## The Thirteenth List.

Already acknowledged \$ 7,223.66  
Chinese Community per Hon. Mr. Ho Fook ... 529.50  
Mr. P. C. Potts ... 160  
Commander C. Beckwith, R.N. ... 50  
"Salvage" ... 30  
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cox ... 25  
B.K.H. ... 25  
The Sabalern in Victoria Barracks who on "Our Day" failed to pay for his rose ... 10  
Mr. A. Campbell ... 5  
Anonymos ... 1  
Total ... \$8,612.16

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Presidency. A circular telegram has been issued by the Military Government stating that the Government has previously declared that it would not recognise anyone elected by the illegal Parliament as President, and blaming Chu Sai-cheong for having accepted the Presidency in spite of the warning. His violation of the Constitution is the same as Yuan Shi-kai's and Tuan Chi-jui's; therefore the burden of the Military Government has become heavier.

Question of Appointments. It has been decided by the Military Government that those officials in the south-western independent provinces who are appointed by the Central Government must be substituted through a Presidential order issued by the Military Government.

The Navy. It is again reported that the squadron which has come over to the South will sail for Amoy on 29th inst. for the purpose of attacking Fukien.

front door was open. He also saw Mr. Gumpert's dog running about, and acquainted the No. 1 boy of these strange facts. He then went to close the front door, and saw a chopper, covered with blood, on the floor. He did not see the door-key, and did not touch the chopper. He brought fruit and water and put them in the small room for his master. He looked at the clock and saw that it was 6 o'clock.

According to the houseboy, it must have been a quarter or half an hour later than the time mentioned by the coolie when the latter told him of his discoveries. At any rate, it was not until 6.45 that the boy went and knocked at his master's door. Getting no answer he opened the door, turned on the light and saw his master dead on the bed. He went with the coolie immediately to the Police Station and informed the Chinese on duty, who called Sub-Inspector Lowless, who immediately proceeded to the house, inspected the body, and phoned for Dr. Brown and Captain Oldham. When Dr. Brown arrived he questioned the Inspector as regards the position of the body, and this information was duly imparted. None was aware at this time that another horrible discovery awaited them in the adjoining room, for Mrs. Gumpert had not been disturbed by the servants when they found the dead body of their master. The No. 1 boy, while the Doctor and Police Inspector were conducting their examination in Mr. Gumpert's room, knocked at the door of his mistress's room. Again, ominously enough, there was no answer to his knock. He opened the door, and found the dead and mutilated body of his mistress huddled up on the floor.

A search was immediately instituted, but it was obvious that the murderer had got clean away, for Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert had been dead some hours. Sergeant Yn Lung-san found three bunches of keys, belonging to Mr. Gumpert on the top of the wall in front of Mr. Tipper's premises, adjoining. They were lying together on the wall to the north side of the wall. Gumpert's

# YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE PEACE QUESTION.

London, Oct. 25.

The newspapers hail President Wilson's Note as embodying the intentions of all the Allied peoples. The "Daily Chronicle" says that if Germany desires to participate in a peace conference German action must be represented by a Government controlled by the people, not the Kaiser. Otherwise the conference will deliberate and decide without them. If the German answer accepts President Wilson's principles, the Allied naval and military forces will immediately announce terms; but if the German Government preaches a war of defence there can be no advantage in furnishing them texts by detailing terms.

The "Daily News" says the sincerity of Germany's desire for peace is brought to the final test. If she accepts President Wilson's terms fighting may end in less than a week. Otherwise it may be protracted to next summer. It is idle for Germany to hope that the Allies will relax their terms in preference to facing a prolongation of the struggle. On the contrary they are more likely to stiffen. President Wilson, on behalf of the Allies, offers Germany a way of escape; but it now rests with the Allies to smooth the path to peace by unequivocally formulating terms.

The "Morning Post" says that President Wilson is making good his words that Germany should have force to the utmost. It remains to be seen how much force is required before the white flag arrives at the headquarters of Marshal Foch.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that President Wilson uses language that has become necessary in dealing with a people who insist on being evasive, and tricky in treating with a plain issue. Germany now knows what an armistice means to the American Government. She will next hear what an armistice means to the Allies unless she chooses to abandon the peace campaign forthwith.

The "Daily Express" says that only by the surrender or destruction of arms, warships and munition factories can a renewal of hostilities be made impossible. These are the extraordinary safeguards which President Wilson implies.

The "Times" says that President Wilson's last word should close the correspondence with the enemy. It reveals the close agreement of the American and British views. The chance that the Germans may ask for an armistice necessitates the Allied naval and military authorities being ready with terms; hence it is satisfactory to know that Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Beatty conferred with the naval and military staffs in London last week and Colonel House has arrived in France, where Marshal Foch is in close touch with the American and Allied commanders.

The "Daily Mail" says: We do not imagine that autocracy will surrender immediately; but the peace offensive has ended with President Wilson's masterly exposure of its insincerity.

Paris, Oct. 25.

Opinion in France on President Wilson's Note is unanimous that the choice has been given Germany for an unconditional surrender or drastic constitutional changes and the abolition of the German Empire. Even if a Republic is proclaimed, Germany's debt will not be wiped out. Germany must make amends, whatever the Constitution. There will be no political parody allowing them to escape submission to the conditions of the Allies. The problem confronting the Allies is now purely military. The French Government is in absolute agreement with Great Britain on the necessity of insisting for stringent naval conditions before granting an armistice. Opinion in Paris is not convinced of the utility of conversations with Germany. On the whole, her insincerity is patent and the present pourparlers will encourage the resistance of the enemy. The reply of President Wilson has created a satisfactory impression in British official quarters. The next step of the Associated Governments will be to formulate definitely with their Naval and Military advisers the precise terms of the Armistice. London diplomatic circles are agreed that President Wilson leaves Germany little ground for protracted quibbling. —Havas.

Paris, Oct. 25.

After the excitement created by the German peace offensive Washington despatches agree that no immediate peace is in sight. —Bitter.

# TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

London, Oct. 25.

Experts declare that the battle begun on Wednesday is one of the decisive battles of the war. The "Times" military correspondent says that strategically the attack is an attempt to substitute for the eastern turning movement down the Meuse and from Champagne an attack on the enemy's centre. Thus instead of the eastern prong of the pincers biting the transverse railway at Mezieres, it is intended to fasten it on the railway at Bayal or Maubouge. The other arm of the pincers is the Belgian and Second British Army in north Belgium. French writers say that General Debenedy's latest attack between the Oise and the Serre was intended to throw masses of Germans on to their northern communications with the object of congesting them and rendering the evacuation of the German armies more difficult.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing last evening, says: Between Bois le Veque and the Scheldt the battle is progressing satisfactorily. The Second Army has made a slight advance. Northwards the French have taken Forest de Waerthem. The First Army also attacked this morning and crossed the river at various places. The principal opposition was encountered at Vefelain and Monchaux. These crossings bring us into clear country south of Valenciennes.

London, Oct. 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful minor operation early this morning on the borders of Mormal Forest and captured the hill known as Mount Carmel and the village of Engle Fontaine with a number of prisoners. Further north our patrols progressed at certain points north of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway. The enemy launched a determined counter-attack yesterday evening against our positions on the railway north-east of Maing. We repulsed it with heavy loss. Our line was advanced. Between Valenciennes and Tournai we again progressed and captured Odomez and Maulde.

London, Oct. 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon on Thursday afternoon and progressed on the high ground to the east. We successfully repulsed a counter-attack in the neighbourhood. Fighting recommenced in this sector at an early hour this morning, but the enemy's resistance at Maing was overcome last evening, the village remaining in our hands. Elsewhere we pushed forward at different points.

Paris, Oct. 25.

The great attack by the Third and Fourth British Armies east and north-east of Le Cateau has continued with brilliant results on a front of 17 miles. The advance has been six miles in face of strong German forces at a vital point in the centre. If the whole German front is pierced here, the consequences would be extremely grave. Since Wednesday 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns have been taken. —Havas.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports yesterday: General Debenedy's advance between the Oise and the Serre threatens to take in the rear the enemy's powerful position based on the Oise, which is impassable to tanks. The whole of the enemy's first line has been captured on a front of sixteen miles. Darkness interrupted the attack.

A French communique states: On the Oise front at night we repulsed two enemy attempts east of the Canal between Longchamps and Noyales. This morning we again began to press the enemy east of Sissonne. East of Rehel we carried the village of Amblyfeury between the Canal and the Aisne. Despite the determined enemy defence, we took 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

A wireless German official report states: In wide attacks against the Mormal Forest the enemy was brought to a standstill west of the Engle-Fontaine-Landrecies road.

fighting must precede unconditional surrender. —Havas.

The Deputies unanimously approve the spirit and terms of President Wilson's reply. The Press declares that Marshal Foch is in consultation with the Allied naval and military leaders and must have a preponderating voice regarding armistice conditions.

# TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## ATTACKS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports under yesterday's date: The liveliness on the Italian front is likely to produce developments if the weather holds. Reuter's Agency learns that the Italians yesterday attacked in the Grappa sector west of the Iliaro and crossed the Ormia river. They captured Monte Solarola and part of Monte Prassolles, and Monte Pertica. The weather was unfavourable.

An Italian official report states: There was bitter fighting on Thursday in the Monte Grappa region. We attacked portions of the enemy's formidable positions taking possession of points d'appui in the western and southern area of the massif. We established ourselves on the north bank of the Ormia. The enemy's losses were considerable. We occupied a few islands on the Piave, and took on Thursday 24 officers and 2,701 men prisoner.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Basle, Oct. 25.

In the Hungarian Chamber the Premier said the situation was increasingly difficult. He would propose to the King to form a Government representative of all parties.

The Opposition leader, Count Karolyi, read a telegram announcing that a Croat regiment at Fiume disarmed the militia, occupied the principal buildings, captured the authorities and seized the railway station and destroyed the lines.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

The Emperor Karl has accepted the resignation of the Wekerle Government and of Count Burian, the Foreign Secretary, who is succeeded by Count Andorassy.

## HOLLAND'S AWKWARD POSITION.

The Hague, Oct. 25.

In the Second Chamber the Premier referred to the increased risk of violation of Dutch territory. All military leave is consequently cancelled. He added that no reason existed for particular uneasiness as regards Holland's relations with any of the belligerents. The House subsequently sat secretly.

## THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 25.

A Serbian communique states: We attacked the enemy in the valley of the Morava and forced him to make a disorderly retreat. To the north our advance successfully continues.

A Serbian official report states: We have liberated Paracin, Vranjin and Belasitch and taken over 200 prisoners. We are successfully advancing northwards.

## THE WAR PRISONERS QUESTION.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.

Berlin has issued a semi-official reply to the British threat of reprisals, cabled on October 15th. It reiterates Germany's demand that the Germans in China shall not be deported and non-coms. and men of submarines interned in Holland and Switzerland be included in the recent Hague Agreement. As regards the bad treatment of prisoners it says that Germany has more reason to complain in this matter than Great Britain and alleges acts of violence against German prisoners. It concludes by expressing the hope that some other method than reprisals be found "to redress such misdeeds."

## THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

Capetown, Oct. 24.

The deaths from influenza in Capetown from October 1st to October 13th, were approximately five thousand, of which it is estimated that 75 per cent. were coloured people and natives.

Johannesburg, Oct. 15.

There has been a further return toward normal conditions in the gold mines, where the native death toll from influenza is nearly 600. The position in the Transvaal colonies is still critical.

Kimberley, Oct. 15.

There is marked improvement in the mines and the town. It is estimated that the total of deaths from the epidemic is 2,300, including 300 Europeans.

# EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/5 3/4
Demand	3/5 15/16
80 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	143 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 3/4
co & New York	183 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	439 1/2
Demand, Paris	439 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/2
co & New York	183 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	439 1/2
4 m/s. France	439 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	78 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	358 1/2
Demand, Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 % prem.

# BANKS.

On Bangkok 46 1/2

Sovereign 5.95 Nom.

Gold leaf per oz 44

Bar Silver, per oz 49 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub. par.

" 10 " 5

" 5 " \$2.20 % prem.

Canton " 3 1/2 % dis.

Formally in China Station.

The death took place on July 3, at his residence, Oaklands, South Petherbert, Somerset, of Vice-Admiral Casper Joseph Baker. As commander he served for three years in the Persian Gulf in command of the Sphir, and he was afterwards, as captain in command successively of the Blake, the Astor, on the China Station, the Flora in the Pacific, the Edgar, and the Bismillah. When he was first lieutenant of the Egeria, as anchor in the Friendly Islands, he with a quartermaster, named Ballock jumped overboard and rescued a seaman who had fallen from the ship into the water and was stunned. The gallantry of the act was enhanced by the fact that the harbour was frequented by sharks. Retired in 1907 as captain, but the following year he was promoted rear-admiral, and vice-admiral on the retired list five years later.

THEATRE ROYAL

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spook fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle \$10.00

Remaining " " 5.00

Stalls " " 5.00

Pit and Gallery " " 2.00

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle " " 5.00

Stalls " " 4.00

Pit and Gallery " " 2.00

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices on Second Night.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

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STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 11,250,000

subscribed by the Government of the

Chinese Republic.)

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## NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DATE.

Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.

8.15 to 8.30

8.30 to 8.45

8.45 to 9.00

9.00 to 9.15

9.15 to 9.30

9.30 to 9.45

9.45 to 10.00

10.00 to 10.15

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12.30 to 12.45

12.45 to 1.00

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6.45 to 7.00

7.00 to 7.15

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7.30 to 7.45

7.45 to 8.00

8.00 to 8.15

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12.15 to 12.30

